T, U. Dry seed capsules showing exit holes of Mompha circumscriptella and Mompha brevivittella.
$l$. Primrose stem during the winter showing the dry, open seed capsules.

## STUDIES IN RHYNCHOPHORA. IX. THE SEXES OF CONOTRACHELUS BREVISETIS CHAMP.

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The species was described by Champion (Biol. Centr. Amer., 4, pt. IV, p. 402, pl. 20, figs. 14, 14a, $b$, and $c$ ), who recognized it as occurring in Guatemala, Panama and Venezuela: I have recently received a series from French Guiana which are apparently this species; Mr. Champion after comparison of a pair of the Guiana examples has decided that they are the same as the Central American form. The species is remarkable externally on account of the last dorsal being unusually extended forwards on the venter, as described by Champion, " in the male the pygidium exposed and becoming ventral." This character induced me to dissect some of my specimens, as I have found that unusual shape of the last body-segment in the male is usually accompanied by peculiar conformation of the internal sexual apparatus. And on making dissection I found so strange a structure that I forwarded specimens to Mr. F. Muir in Honolulu. He and Mrs. Muir examined them carefully, and were so good as to make drawings, which are reproduced on the plate accompanying this paper.

The male, figures 2 to 6 , has the apex of the median lobe deflexed so that it is at right angles with the body of the lobe, the struts ms . are very short. The tegmen, tg., is a ring, without strut, but the sides of the ring are prolonged as two delicate superior appendages, tgt., the dorsum of the ring has only a very slender connection with the side (fig. 3 shows this angle rather too robust). The body, $m l$., of the median lobe shows a depression, mo., commencing before the deflexed apex and continued for some distance on the deflexed


PRIMROSE INSECTS.


